

DAILY LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XI.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1855.

NUMBER 279.

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT,
PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.,
Office on Third street, between Market
and Jefferson, East side,

TRANSPORTATION.
1855. Summer Arrangement. 1855.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers, or Jefferson-
ville and Ohio and Mississipi Itinerants,
AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO,
CENTRAL OHIO, AND LITTLE MIAMI RAILROADS,
Columbus and Wheeling.

THREE DAILY TRAINS LEAVE

Cincinnati at 8 A.M. and 3 P.M.

TO Zanesville 10 hours.

TO BALTIMORE 12 hours.

TO WHEELING 22 hours.

TO CINCINNATI 24 hours.

Each additional hour for six months.

Each additional hour for six months.

One square 12 hours, one insertion.

One square month, without alteration.

One square month, do.

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SPECIAL ADVERTISING NOTICE.—All advertisements of Public Meetings, Masonic, Odd Fellows, &c., are chargeable extra 25c. Subscriptions for three months or less, and insertion of any advertisement, each subsequent insertion.

ADVERTISEMENTS WANTED. Religious, Charitable, Marriage and Obituary Notices, of five lines or less, are charged twenty-five cents each insertion.

ADVERTISEMENTS PAID IN ADVANCE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
BEVERLY L. CLARKE, of Simpson.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
BERIAH MAGOFFIN, of Mercer.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
R. W. WOOLLEY, of Fayette.

FOR TREASURER,
JAMES H. GARRARD, of Boyle.

FOR REGISTER,
T. J. FRAZEE, of Breathitt.

FOR AUDITOR,
J. A. GRINSTEAD, of Fayette.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT,
JAMES N. NEBBITT, of Bath.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
GRANT GREEN, of Henderson.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE FOR THE SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—F. S. J. Ronald, Wm. Thompson, John Fulwiler, S. S. English, Charles Harrison.

MONDAY, — JULY 9, 1855.

Mr. W. Preston and Hon. H. Marshall will address the people at the following times and places:

July 9, Shelbyville, 6 p.m.; Wednesday, 11 a.m.

Benton, Jefferson co., Thursday, 12 p.m.; Friday, 1 p.m.

Middleton, 6 p.m. Sunday.

The issues now raised, and agitated by politicians, have found their way into all circles and classes of citizens. It is important therefore that they should be calmly considered, and dispassionately discussed, that a fair understanding may be had, and just and proper conclusion arrived at, by an intelligent community. These issues are narrowed down to two points, viz: the repeal or amendment of the naturalization laws, and the entire exclusion of Roman Catholics from office, so as to preclude any possibility of a foreign or papal influence. The abuse of the naturalization laws have been of common occurrence. This has not been owing so much to the deficiency of the law, as the base manner in which it has been executed. The third section of the law passed in eighteen hundred and two, expressly states, that the court which application for citizenship is made, shall be fully satisfied, that during the time the applicant has been in this country, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the government of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. Now it is evident if the requirements of this law were fully carried out, such abuses would not have occurred, and there would not be any ground for that dissatisfaction which seems to exist. The only instance now recollecting when this law was fully enforced, happened, if our memory serves us right, during the last year, in Philadelphia, where an able judge took the positive ground, that the full requirements of the law should be complied with before he would grant the papers of naturalization to be issued. Foreigners are too often pushed through the forms of naturalization for purposes of party. They do not of their own accord go forward unprepared to fulfil the conditions of the law, and the courts as well as the foreigners have been used to help on the execution of some individual, or the purposes of some political party. It may be argued as a positive fact, that if the courts had hitherto done their duty, the abuse now complained of would not have occurred. We should hold our own courts and ourselves responsible for the evils which have existed and not lay the blame upon the unsuspecting foreigner, nor attribute it to any error in the law. Let us, before we take a step in this direction, learn well where we are going. We know where we stand now. We know if the law is properly enforced, there cannot be that addition to the ballot-box, which the statistics of immigration, might lead one to believe there would be. We do know however, where this partisan spirit may carry us. We should see a margin—some plan proposed to remedy the evil, and not for men with some vague and indistinct ideas of the existence of an evil, without their setting forth some definite and feasible plan for its removal. Better, far better is it for us.

To begin the title we have, "The world is not yet."

There is, however, a most manifest objection to making this a party question. Its evident tendency is to array native against foreign citizens. When a man comes to this country to seek a home, he avours absolutely and entirely to renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereign; whether and we have every reason to know that many of our most worthy citizens are of this class. Among this class we find men of the purest, most benevolent dispositions, honest in their dealing, straight-forward and upright in all their transactions with men. Among this class we find many, who though they have nothing in goods and chattels to lay upon them, their country's altar are ready and willing to shed their blood in defense of its rights and liberties, let the assault come from whatever quarter it may. Among this class we can find many who are filling up the waste portions of our extensive country, cultivating and bringing into use, the land which, but for them would have remained unused and unproductive, for many, many years. We find them also carrying prosperity to the new cities of the West—raising the price of property, and at the same time accumulating fortune for themselves. The evils complained of, are not sufficient to justify any party in arraying this class and all other classes of foreign born citizens into one party. But it is not so much this discussion and proposed alteration of the naturalization laws, as its twin sister, that is to be deprecated, as fostering and encouraging sectional, social, and political feelings, calculated to array classes, and sets of citizens against each other. The test of Catholicism is the question which will do this more effectually than anything else. In Washington's writings, in the twelfth volume and on page 202, may be found these words:

"We have abundant reason to rejoice that in this land the light of truth and knowledge, and the love of liberty and of our superiors, and that every person may here worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and that every man, in the enjoyment of equal liberty, it is our boast that a man's religious tenets will not forfeit the protection of the law, nor his right to be managed on the small ideas of Know-Nothingism. The prejudices, and bigotry, and sectional interest of different States knock each other on the head, and break their empire."

Here, then, is the great and national Know-Nothing party split into two in the middle, on the slavery question, and each half split up into factions on everything else.

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"The necessity, they say, required them (the Know-Nothing) to adopt the odious and anti-republican element of secrecy. It was necessary to keep their meetings secret, to prevent the public from knowing what was transacted in them, and to protect their members from being hunted, and persecuted, and crushed by the relentless party they had abandoned."

The editor denounces this as a political creed of the day. The Catholics, as a sect, we may assert without the fear of contradiction, have held few political offices in the country, having anything like the same proportion of members—we may assert too, without the fear of contradiction, that in their politics they have ever divided between the two leading parties of the country, and no more than any other sect have they thrown their influence into the scale on either side. When the Catholics, or any other sect, attempt to get the controlling influence of the government, there will

be no need of political organizations to check it. One spontaneous burst of public feeling will indignantly stifle and suppress it. The American people, we opine, are too sensitive of their rights and liberties, to allow any manifestation of such a feeling go unheeded and unchecked.

With all the discernment we can bring to bear upon the question, we are not able to perceive the least symptom of such a manifestation on the part of Catholics. On the contrary, we can perceive that the influences of our free and glorious confederacy is well calculated to destroy that influence which the priesthood exerts in countries where there is an established religion. If in the old countries the people are priest-ridden, and not allowed to read what they please, and think as they please, it is impossible for it to be so here. Communication of thought, and the dissemination of knowledge is too general to be controlled by the priests. Liberal ideas in religion cannot be controlled or kept in check. The freedom of the press and the habits of discussion among us, is an influence superior to that of the Pope with all his priests.

But we will now have to fear more than ever, if this religious political party is kept up, the consideration of the Catholic church. A man may be ever so peacefully inclined, and indisposed to resent an injury, but when he is cornered resistance becomes a matter of necessity. Religious parties must act in this same way. But with the latter such treatment always results in benefit to the injured party. It is to be feared, therefore, that this suspicion, if we may so call it, of the Catholics will result in their being forced into a body, compelled to go to one man for that party which is most lenient to them; and in the end, from this forced condition of things, may be strongly impacted of exciting an undue influence upon the elections, and consequently upon the policy of the country.

This feeling of jealousy or suspicion does not rise to persecution, if carried by large majorities, it will indeed he a wonder, and the fear of such a result should deter Protestants from siding it, as the inevitable consequence of such a result will be the increased strength of the Catholic church. Persecution universally betrays sympathy, and this will influence many to think kindly who are now deeply prejudiced, and decidedly opposed to them.

The position of the new party becomes more comical every day. When they first started out they were understood to have two objects at least—one was to exclude foreigners from the ballot-box, and the other was to exclude Catholics, whether natives or foreigners. Here were two tangible issues. The slavery question had no place in the creed, and the impression was, that it would be ignored; all that the South required was a third degree oath, which had all the profanity of a lawless appeal to God, without definite meaning. The organization was secret, and this was a great merit.

Open discussion has exposed the rotteness of the whole concern, and exposed its weakness. Out-riders had to guess at the creed; but the two items we have mentioned were pretty well ascertained—the rest of the faithful could deny and modify, and nobody was responsible.

Unfortunately, the South saw Congress filled with Abolitionists and Free-soilers under the rule of Sam, and the Sanites found that the effort to rule America without a disposal of the great American question was acting the play of Hamlet with them; let's part omitted. We are all familiar with the history of the pow-wow at Philadelphia. It resulted in division and secession. Had the same court which application for citizenship is made, been fully satisfied, that during the time the applicant has been in this country, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the government of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. Now it is evident if the requirements of this law were fully carried out, such abuses would not have occurred, and there would not be any ground for that dissatisfaction which seems to exist.

The Evansville Journal, quoted in this city as sustaining the Know-Nothing platform, is the only Know-Nothing paper in Indiana that does not contain the creed made at Philadelphia, and in the last issue that has reached us, the editor cautions in the Abolitionists. He hopes that there will be no dissensions in the party that gained the victory last year, for he adds, "if there is, we are the enemy's." So, for the sake of souls, he goes for the Know-Nothing Abolition Convention at Indianapolis on the 13th, where, "in course" they will deft, soon, and spit upon the slavish party of the creed, so much admired by the Kentucky brethren.

We hope some of the brethren here will go up to Indianapolis, and hear how nationally the Know-Nothing there can abuse the South.

Here is the way the Know-Nothing party of Pennsylvania indorsed the platform. We clip from the Baltimore Republican, Read:

"I forgot to mention a joint in yesterday's press-conference, that the religious importance of the Wilmett Proviso for that purpose. We published the following in 1-20, and there is no doubt of the truth of it, as it was published everywhere. Besides, there was not a member of Congress on the floor at the time, who does not recollect it—was the inevitable consequence of such a result will be the increased strength of the Catholic church. Persecution universally betrays sympathy, and this will influence many to think kindly who are now deeply prejudiced, and decidedly opposed to them.

(From the Louisville Democrat, May 5, 1850.)

We copy the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the Pennsylvania, under date of April 24th:

"I am sorry to mention a joint in yesterday's press-conference, that the religious importance of the Wilmett Proviso. This brought Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, to his feet, in the way of the new views of the gentlemen from Kentucky, for he recollects hearing of the Wilmett Proviso, and the difficulty of inducing the good folks of Ohio to vote for General Taylor, arguing that the Proviso was not only unconstitutional, but that it would be a violation of the trust placed in him by the people of Ohio, if he voted for it. Mr. Morehead, of course, stood by Mr. Morehead upon a little consideration, and then said, 'I have heard of the people of the Wilmett, Ohio, if he is authorized to deny this charge by Mr. Morehead himself.'

(From the Louisville Democrat, May 5, 1850.)

We copy the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the Pennsylvania, under date of April 24th:

"Dr. R. Vaughan—Dear Sir: Last September I was taken with a severe attack of Chills and Fever, used quinine pills and other remedies for this disease without effect; when I happened to meet with you, and was advised to try Dr. BLACKWELL'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF SUGAR, which I did, and recovered completely and entirely, and used it with the greatest success. It acted upon my debilitated stomach and liver with as much efficacy as calomel, and the power of that one bottle restored my health to a healthy action, cured the Chills, and I can assure you I have never had a return since or enjoyed better health in my life. R. D. CONDON.

For sale by Dr. R. Vaughan, No. 43 Third street, Louisville, Ky., R. A. Robinson & Co., Main street, and by every retail druggist in the city.

my 7th.

Parents, Take heed. Twas only yesterday we heard a fond mother express her wish, "If she only had a Daguerreotype of her child," but only a few days ago, Often had she said, "How many more parents are there that think the same, but are putting off from time to time until they will find it too late." CARPENTER, SWIMMER & CO. are noted for taking the best pictures of children in the city. Rooms 317, Main street, between Second and Third. J. E. GEORGE R. ROESBERG.

Daguerreotypes and Photographs.

CORNER of Fifth and Main streets. Hewett & Brown are sending out daily the finest specimens of the two arts.

They will at all times be found ready to fill all orders on short notice, either taken from life or copies from Portraits, Daguerreotypes, &c. Life-size portraits from the city of Louisville, 25c. Miniature portraits, 12c. Miniature Daguerreotypes, 12c. Miniature photographs, colored in oil or water—the best artist in the city employed to do the coloring. Call and see specimens.

Hewett's former customers can here obtain the same superior Daguerreotypes that have secured him premiums over all competitors at the Mechanics' Fairs.

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be no need of political organizations to check it. One spontaneous burst of public feeling will indignantly stifle and suppress it. The American people, we opine, are too sensitive of their rights and liberties, to allow any manifestation of such a feeling go unheeded and unchecked.

Apprehensions have been felt amongst naturalized citizens, that the scenes of April will be repeated in the month of June, and that the American people will be again called upon to bear the burden of a second civil war.

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It is to

DAILY DEMOCRAT.

Anti-Know-Nothing Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
Col. WILLIAM PRESTON.
FOR STATE SENATE,
In the District composed of Jefferson County and the
Seventh and Eighth Wards,
SAMUEL L. GEIGER.
FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
From Jefferson Co.,
WILLIAM A. MERIWETHER,
JENSHUA F. BULLITT.

MONDAY, — JULY 9, 1855.

For Amusements, Auction Sales, and
Steamboats, see appropriate Heads.

If should any carrier fail to deliver the Democ-
ratic promptly, word left at the office will remedy
the neglect.

Ye old advertisers will please hand in their
favors as early as they conveniently can, during
the day.

The candidates for Congress, Preston and
Marshall, speak to-day in Shelyville.

Adam's Express Company placed Cincin-
nati papers of the 9th in our hands shortly after
3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Hurke, Heath & Co. commence this morn-
ing their closing summer sale of Dry Goods. They
will of course be crowded.

The statement of the Bank of Kentucky
and Branches will be read with interest by all our
business men. It makes a good show for that
stanch old institution.

Mr. D. P. Faulds has received a fine sup-
ply of pianos, among them one grand of very su-
perior tone and finish, selected for him by W. V.
Wallace, the eminent composer.

INFORMATION WANTED.—On the present place of
abode of Ross Rose, a confectioner, who lived in
Pittsburg in 1853. Also of Henry Walcott, a
printer, who resided there about the same time.
Information will be gladly received at the Chroni-
cicle office of that place.

That stering Democratic sheet, the New
Orleans Courier, told the dark-lantern party that
this Know-Nothing movement was, life and soul
anti-Catholic, but the leaders swore it was a slan-
der, and went on with their deception. Wonder if
they will believe the truth now?

Two sets of Directors have been elected by the
stockholders of the New Orleans and Ohio
Railroad Company. A public meeting at Paducah
selected the following:—John Adams, Pres.; Dr.
John H. Gandy, Vice-Pres.; John C. Moore, Secy.;
John H. Charlton, Cashier; Peter Klemens, Jacob
Meitzer, Lewis Beilby, Goo, Brandt, Jacob Reiter,
Carist, Link, Henry Brosh, Ferdinand Eilbacher,
Conrad Wetter, Gustave Lastenburger, George
Weiter, Wilhelm Heiser, John Snyder, Fred
Golds, Andrew Reith.

From the Evening Edition.

PITTSBURG, July 7.—There are four feet five inches water in the channel
and falling. The weather is cloudy.

At dusk-time to-day, the thermometer at
Evans' little Gas Works stood at 77 degrees.

The Wash. Mail will be down to-morrow (Sunday)
from Cincinnati and have for New Orleans. Captain
John Newcomb is one of the best captains and fast
gentlemen in the West, and will do everything in the
power of man to render passengers comfortable. The
boat is a good one and will carry safely.

Water STEAMERS.—Tom Barry has launched his
new boat at the lower landing. The hull dried three
days ago, and she will be ready to go to-morrow. She
will be a good little freighter in the Mississippi and
Tennessee river trade, while on her downward trip, took
Tuesday night, 125 miles from Paducah, in the Ten-
nessee river, and was totally consumed, with a large
and valuable cargo. This is the 5th boat since the 13th
of June.

We find the following items in the New Albany
Ledger of the 8th.

Captain Simpson Sullivan has contracted with Chris-
tian Brothers for the Henderson transfer.

Several new boats are now being finished at our
wharves. All fine specimens of workmanship. We will
select individuals with due grace, as they very
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